REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 2, 4, and 5 have been amended. Claims 6–9 have been added.

The Examiner did not acknowledge the priority document in the present Office Action. Applicant requests that the Examiner acknowledge the priority document in the next official correspondence.

The Examiner stated that the information disclosure statement filed on July 13, 2001 fails to comply with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97, 1.98 and MPEP § 609 because neither an English translation, nor a document listing the relevance of the reference, were provided.

On July 13, 2001, Applicant filed, along with Form PTO-1449, a copy of the International Search Report. MPEP § 609 states that the concise explanation of relevance can be satisfied by submitting an English version of the search report where the search report indicates the degree of relevance found by the foreign patent office. MPEP § 609 III A(3). MPEP § 609 further states that the degree of relevance is satisfied by merely an "X," "Y" or "A" indicator on the search report. MPEP § 609 III A(3). The search report submitted by the Applicant contained either an "X," "Y" or "A" indicator, thus, satisfying the requirements of MPEP § 609 III A(3). Applicant has included an additional copy of the International Search Report for the Examiner's reference. Applicant has also included a copy of the English abstract for each reference cited in the International Search Report.

The Examiner objected to the abstract of the disclosure because the words in line 7 do not appear to have any spaces between them. The abstract has been amended to overcome the Examiner's objection.

The Examiner objected to the disclosure because on page 4, line 19 the word "tome" should be "time." The disclosure has been amended to overcome the Examiner's objection.

The Examiner objected to claim 5 under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as being in improper form because a multiple dependent claim cannot depend from another multiple dependent claim. Claim 5 has been amended to overcome the Examiner's objection.

The Examiner objected to claims 4 and 5 due to informalities. Claims 4 and 5 have been amended to correct the informalities thereby overcoming the Examiner's objection.

The Examiner rejected claims 1 and 2 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Schuler.

Schuler does not teach all the limitations of claims 1 and 2. First, Schuler does not teach an "image list synthesis-display means for displaying a list of a plurality of stored encoded pictures in synthesized form on a single screen." Referring to column 8, lines 21–45 of Schuler, Schuler discloses active 32 and passive 42, 44, 46...68 displays. The active display 32 displays the actual video segment retrieved by the operator. However, the passive displays display only the labels used to identify segments of the video and not the video itself. Thus, the display shown in Figure 1 of Schuler is simply a display of one video segment and multiple labels and not a display of a plurality of encoded pictures or videos. Further, the plurality of screens shown in Figures 1B and 3A of Schuler are not in a synthesized form. Referring to column 9, lines 58–64 Schuler discloses that the monitor 31 is capable of displaying a main display 32 and smaller display screens 34, 36, 38...68. Thus, the multiple screens each display an individual image. Therefore, the monitor 31 does not display a synthesized image.

Second, Schuler does not teach repeatedly synthesizing and displaying or regenerating respective pictures in order to perform simultaneous division and regeneration of the encoded picture. Referring to column 7, lines 49–55 of Schuler, Schuler teaches a method of using labels to mark off or identify segments of a video. A segment is marked at the beginning and at the end with a label at a predetermined time duration such as one second. The operator uses the labels

to locate a video segment and displays the segment and its associated labels on the screen for the purpose of editing, splicing, trimming etc. However, Schuler does not disclose that the segments are simultaneously divided and regenerated. Thus, Schuler does not teach simultaneous division and regeneration of the encoded picture. Therefore, Schuler does not the all the limitations of claims 1 and 2.

The Examiner rejected claim 3 under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schuler in view of Edgar. Schuler does not teach all the limitations of claim 3. More specifically, Schuler does not teach an "image list synthesis-display means for displaying a list of a plurality of stored encoded pictures in synthesized form on a single screen." Further, Schuler does not teach "...simultaneous division and regeneration of encoded pictures." All arguments pertaining to these limitations in claims 1 and 2 above are equally applicable to claim 3.

The Examiner rejected claims 4 and 5 under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schuler as applied to claims 1 and 2; and over Schuler in view of Edgar as applied to claim 3 above, both sets in further view of Protheroe.

Regarding claim 4, neither Schuler nor Protheroe teach all the limitations of claim 4.

Schuler does not teach where a picture group is displayed in synthesized form. Referring to column 9, lines 58–64 Schuler discloses that the monitor 31 is capable of displaying a main display 32 and smaller display screens 34, 36, 38...68. Thus, the multiple screens each display an individual image. Therefore, the monitor 31 does not display a synthesized image but rather multiple individual images.

Further, Schuler does not teach "...simultaneous division and regeneration of the resulting pictures..." As previously mentioned, in column 7, lines 49–55 of Schuler, Schuler teaches a method of using labels to mark off or identify segments of a video. A segment is marked at the beginning and at the end with a label at a predetermined time duration such as one second. The

operator uses the labels to locate a video segment and displays the segment and its associated labels on the screen for the purpose of editing, splicing, trimming etc. However, Schuler does not disclose that the segments are simultaneously divided and regenerated. Thus, Schuler does not teach simultaneous division and regeneration of the encoded picture. Therefore, Schuler does not the all the limitations of claim 4.

Protheroe does not teach all the limitations of claim 4. More specifically, Protheroe does not teach further dividing the pictures. Referring to column 6, lines 56–67 of Protheroe, Protheroe teaches curved video tracks displayed in a perspective view along a timescale. The timescale has equal or uniform time intervals along the curved tracks. But because of the perspective view of the tracks, the uniform time marks near the outer edge of the time axis appear closer to each other than the time marks near the centerline. Thus, as an element on a video track is moved away from the centerline the element decreases in length and as the element is moved toward the centerline, or primary region, the perspective view of the track causes the element to lengthen creating the illusion of time division. But regardless of the location of the element on the timescale the element always maintains the same interval of time. Thus, the element on the video track is not further time divided. Therefore, Protheroe does not teach all the limitations of claim 4.

Regarding claim 5, neither Schuler nor Protheroe teach all the limitations of claim 5.

Schuler does not teach "simultaneous division and regeneration." As previously mentioned, in column 7, lines 49–55 of Schuler, Schuler teaches a method of using labels to mark off or identify segments of a video. A segment is marked at the beginning and at the end with a label at a predetermined time duration such as one second. The operator uses the labels to locate a video segment and displays the segment and its associated labels on the screen for the purpose of editing, splicing, trimming etc. However, Schuler does not disclose that the segments

are simultaneously divided and regenerated. Thus, Schuler does not teach simultaneous division and regeneration of the encoded picture. Therefore, Schuler does not the all the limitations of claim 5.

Protheroe does not teach "...a plurality of divided encoded pictures on a single screen." Referring to column 6, lines 56–67 of Protheroe, Protheroe teaches curved video tracks displayed in a perspective view along a timescale. The timescale has equal or uniform time intervals along the curved tracks. But because of the perspective view of the tracks, the uniform time marks near the outer edge of the time axis appear closer to each other than the time marks near the centerline. Thus, as an element on a video track is moved away from the centerline the element decreases in length and as the element is moved toward the centerline, or primary region, the perspective view of the track causes the element to lengthen creating the illusion of time division. But regardless of the location of the element on the timescale the element always maintains the same interval of time. Thus, the element on the video track is not time divided. Therefore, Protheroe does not teach all the limitations of claim 5.

Schuler does not teach all the limitations of claim 6. More specifically, Schuler does not teach "wherein the list of a plurality of stored encoded pictures are from different video sources."
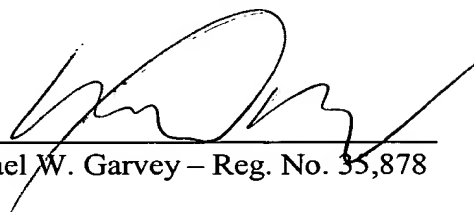
Schuler does not teach all the limitations of claim 7. More specifically, Schuler does not teach "wherein the list of a plurality of stored encoded pictures are retrieved using a key word search."

Schuler does not teach all the limitations of claim 8. More specifically, Schuler does not teach "wherein the list of a plurality of stored encoded pictures are moving images."

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Respectfully submitted,

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